SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

In the specification, page 3, the paragraph beginning on line 1 and ending on line 6, please enter the following amendment:

Therefore, a need exists for improved power amplification of RF signals to reduce cost, to reduce power consumption, and/or to increase range of operation such that a lower power consuming transmitter may be obtained for various wireless communication standards including IEEE 802.11a.

In the specification, page 4, the paragraph beginning on line 30 and ending on line 31, please enter the following amendment:

Figure 22 illustrates a logic diagram of a method for distributing processing within a low power transmitter;

Figure 23 illustrates a schematic block diagram of a signal partitioning module and signal processing module in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

In the specification, page 11, the paragraph beginning on line 5 and ending on line 12, please enter the following amendment:

The signal processing module 16, via the digital-to-analog converters 62-66 receive the plurality of signal partitions 32. Note that if each of the signal partitions includes an in-phase component and a quadrature component, the signal processing module 16, per signal partition,

would include two digital-to-analog converters (e.g. 62' and 62'', 64' and 64'' or 66' and 66'') and two RF up-conversion sections (e.g. 68' and 68'', 70' and 70'' or 72' and 72''); one for the in-phase component and another for the quadrature component as shown in FIG. 23.

In the specification, page 13, the paragraph ending on line 7, please enter the following amendment:

the summed mixed signals to a carrier frequency or frequencies. At this point, the up-converted signal is processed by a plurality of down-conversion mixing modules 92-96. In essence, the down-conversion mixing modules 92-96 remove the reference frequencies that were inserted by the up-conversion mixing modules 80-84. The resulting signals are the plurality of processed signal partitions 34.

In the specification, page 16, the three paragraphs beginning on line 6 and ending on line 32, please enter the following amendment:

Figures 18-20 illustrate various embodiments of the gating signal module 142. In Figure 18, the gating signal module 142 includes a digital comparator 150 and a disabling circuit 152. Accordingly, the digital comparator 150 compares the magnitude of signal 28 with magnitude thresholds 154. As previously discussed, when the magnitude of signal [[128]] 28 exceeds certain magnitude thresholds, one or more of the amplifiers are enabled, and were disabled in accordance with the gating signals 148 produced by disabling circuit 152.

Figure 19 illustrates the gating signal module 142 including an analog comparator 156 and the disabling circuit 152. In this embodiment, the analog signal 144 is compared with the magnitude thresholds 158. Based on this comparison, disabling circuit 152 generates the gating signals 148 to turn-off one or more of the plurality of amplifiers.

Figure 20 illustrates the gating signal module 142 including a comparator module 160, which may be analog or digital, and a biasing circuit 162. Based on the comparison of the signal 28 or the analog signal 144 with magnitude thresholds 164, the biasing circuit biases, via the gating signals 148, the plurality of amplifiers. Such biasing enables one or more of the power amplifiers to amplify the RF signal.